THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JULY 28, 1855. No. 71.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$——, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$——, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$——, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $125,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertise ment will continue until the 15th September. If not then sold, it will be continued until the 1st September, and if all not sold, it will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured participating in the profits of the Company. For life policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premiums thereof amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD, WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN, R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE, WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED, P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE, SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.

OFFICERS.

DR CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
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EDMD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills and Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 500 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with a great variety of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke Bows pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Gardening Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Force Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Nose Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Nose Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable article of Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural establishment north or south, with many other desirable goods, all of which I will sell low for cash or to punctual customers. Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, shipwright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, sticks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with the legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurists in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—

☞ Register and Star will please copy.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 63—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 16, 1855. 60—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS.—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS.—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM !—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the

B. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—92—tf. Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 8 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIR just received direct from our Manufactory.

E. L. HARDING.

May 26, 1855. 63—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saving that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.

N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President*.
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer*.

July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to

WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.

Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hill—*daily*. Stage leaves Morrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsborough by six o'clock; leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morrisville.

MAYNARD & ALLISON.

June 20, 1855. 61—4w.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$5,00
Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	6,50
Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,	8,00
Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c.,	10,00
Music and use of instrument,	15,00
French,	5,00

Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for $6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood for $5.

June 2, 1855. 56—4tw.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute.
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars address the Principals.

MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 20, 1855. 61—8t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq. J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Branch and Shepard in Nash.

Messrs. Editors:—Messrs. Branch and Shepard, one the Democratic, the other the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this District, addressed the citizens of Nash county, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Nashville, and at Hilliardston, on the next day. Mr. Shepard opened the discussion at Nashville, and after a few preliminary remarks, commenced his speech, by an onslaught on the Editors of the "N. C. Standard;" complaining that these arrogant editors had the audacity to charge him with being a Whig in disguise, and denounced the senior editor of the "Standard," as a very bad guide for the Democracy, and as a nincompoop, setting himself up as a dictator to the Democratic party. He said Judge Saunders, Mr. Holden, and every leading Democrat about Raleigh, except himself, (James B. Shepard,) had long since deserted the principles of the Democratic party. Well, I suppose Mr. Shepard got very lonesome, so he went over to the Know Nothings, and that, I fear, will be the last of him. "What shadows we are! what shadows we pursue!"

Mr. Shepard next took up the land question, spoke in favor of distribution, and advocated the Whig doctrine on that subject; and in connection with this subject, he endeavored to throw the blame for the State debt, revenue law, and all the schemes of improvement which were unpopular, upon the shoulders of the Democratic party, and harped upon the overwhelming Democratic majority of the last Legislature, which was so extravagant and wasteful of the people's money, whilst his remarks were calculated to leave the impression that the Whigs were opposed to the Revenue and Railroad bills, when, in fact, some of the warmest friends of internal Improvements in the Legislature, were found in the ranks of the Whigs.

Mr. Shepard said he had always voted with the Democracy of Nash, and challenged his competitor to prove that he was not a Democrat now—that belonging, as he did, to the American party, made him a better Democrat than ever. And as the Democrats of Nash had sustained him when their candidate for Governor in 1846, he did not see how they could consistently desert him now, merely because a houndish, bellowing editor said he was a Whig.—He said he would not admit Mr. Branch to be the Democratic candidate, simply because he was nominated by the two-thirds rule at the Franklinton Convention.

Mr. S. then took up the question of Know Nothingism, or the great *American movement*, as he called it, and entered into a lengthy argument to show the dangers from Foreign and Catholic influence in this country; and on the subject of paupers and criminals said, that he had converted Mr. Branch to one of the principles of the American party. He declared that this great country was even now governed by foreigners, as they had the balance of power, was opposed to submitting to it any longer, and desired that Americans should rule America.—He said that the Roman Pontiff not only issued his bulls of excommunication against individuals, but whole nations at a time—that the Roman Catholic religion was hostile to the institutions of this country—that the Pope claimed civil and religious allegiance from Catholics in the United States, according to Brownson's testimony—that he did not wish to interfere with their religious rights, but was opposed to promoting Catholics to office—that foreigners should remain here 21 years before being naturalized, and that *secresy* was a beautiful feature in Know Nothingism, and referred to Masonry to justify it. Mr. Shepard thought the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform the soundest he had ever seen, and as he had before said, both the old parties were dead. I was surprised to hear him recognize, and advise the old Democratic party, if they would not join in the American movement, to hold a Convention, as the Know Nothings have done, and purify itself, by ejecting all the unsound members. And I was more astonished when I heard him declare that the Know Nothings at the North were sounder than either of the old parties.

I have endeavored to give as correct a sketch of Mr. Shepard's remarks as possible, on the most important points of his speech, and if I have misconstrued him in any particular, it was unintentional. Mr. S. evidently spoke under disadvantages, as he must have seen and felt that his hearers were almost unanimously opposed to his new and strange doctrines. He is undoubtedly a gentleman of talents and ability that would grace a better cause; and when he concluded his speech at Hilliardston, a gentleman who had patiently listened to his speech, was heard to say, "what a pity! that talents of so high an order should be so perverted."

Mr. Branch, on rising to reply, was most cheerfully and enthusiastically received by the Nash Democracy, as was evinced by the smiles and cheers with which he was greeted. He commenced his speech by announcing that he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District—that the nomination had been tendered to him by the Franklinton Convention without any solicitation on his part, and that he was not the peculiar friend of either of the distinguished gentlemen whose names were before that Convention, but was the friend of them all.—Mr. Branch stated that it had been circulated in some parts of this District, for the purpose of injuring his prospects, that the Hon. A. W. Venable was opposed to his election; but that he was gratified on this occasion [illegible] able to say upon authority, (what he had [illegible]ent of himself all the time,) that Mr. Ve[illegible]t and out opposed to Know Nothingism, [illegible] support him in the coming election. [illegible]e could not imagine how Mr. Shepard c[illegible]o be the Democratic candidate, when he [illegible]d and accepted the nomination from the K[illegible] Nothing party, which was the bitterest and [illegible]entless foe the Democracy ever had to contend with. He said further that to be a Know Nothing was to be an enemy to the Democratic party; and as Mr. Shepard was the candidate of the enemy, he could not expect the Democrats of Nash, to [illegible] he had appealed to-day, to support him now [illegible]y did in 1846, when he was the candidate [illegible]rty. Mr. B. regretted that his opponent h[illegible]ed into this canvass the question of internal [illegible]ements and other State issues which were [illegible] irrelevant, and to which he should not allude further than was necessary to defend himself and the Democratic party. He said the people of Nash county had almost unanimously sustained Governors Reid and Bragg, and that his opinions and theirs were identical on the subject of internal improvements—that the State's debt had been [illegible]ntracted to pay for improvements which had been [illegible]d for by both Whigs and Democrats, and that the [illegible]st legislature was compelled to pass a revenue bill, [illegible] repudiate; and he was confident no Democrat in Nash county was in favor of repudiating the debts of North Carolina. Mr. B. furthermore stated that internal improvements had been [illegible]ommenced in this State and the most extravagant [illegible]hemes advocated by that very party, in whose ranks Mr. Shepard finds the most of his supporters. Mr. Branch ably replied to the remarks of Mr. S. on the land question, exposing the fallacy of the Whig doctrine on that subject.

Mr. Branch next took up the question of Know Nothingism, the main issue between him and his opponent, in this canvass, and in a most able and eloquent manner did he expose the corruptions and dangers of this new party—completely unmasking its mysteries and holding up its intolerant, proscriptive, and putrid carcass to the gaze of all present, amidst great applause and no little merriment. I shall not attempt to follow Mr. Branch in his powerful and sarcastic exposition of the fallacies and dangers of this new party; for I should find it impossible, were I to attempt it. He showed that it was entirely a sectional party—that it had done more to encourage abolitionism than any thing else—that it came in contact with the Constitution of this country—that it was treating with contempt the precepts of Washington, the father of his country—that all history proved that its persecution of the Catholic church would do more to build it up than any thing else they could invent—that according to Judge Gaston, the Catholics in this country did not owe civil allegiance to the Pope of Rome—that there was no danger of his power in the free air of America—that he knew of but one foreigner, who was a Catholic, holding office in North Carolina, Mr. P. McGowan, mail agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and that Mr. J. B. Shepard had recommended him to the post office department at Washington for that appointment. On the subject of paupers and criminals, Mr. B. said he, and every body else, were opposed to their importation into this country; but that was not any more a peculiar principle of the Know Nothings than was their first resolution at the Philadelphia Convention, which acknowledged the existence of a Supreme Being. In reply to Mr. Shepard's advice to the Democratic party, to go and purify itself as the Know Nothings had done, Mr. Branch replied, that this new party had saved us the trouble; for all the unsound Democrats had already gone over to the Know Nothings, and been replaced by the best heart timber from the old Whig party. Mr. B. closed his speech amid the congratulations of his friends, all of whom were well pleased with him. Nash county will give him a tremendous majority. The discussion takes place at the Old Fields to-day, the largest district in the county, where it is confidently expected Mr. Branch will obtain every vote.

OLD NASH.

Hilliardston, July 20.

For the Standard.

Vain and Rash Swearing.

Messrs. Editors: When there is even a possibility that the requirements of an oath or pledge may conflict with the dictates or promptings of an honest heart, an individual is not justifiable in assuming voluntarily the responsibility of such oath. There is no law of ethics by which such an act could be made to bear even the semblance of justification. The Quakers refuse to swear upon any occasion, founding their scruples concerning the lawfulness of oaths upon the Saviour's prohibition: "Swear not at all," Matt., 5, 34. But God did direct the Israelites to swear by his name, Deut., 6, 13; 10, 20; and was pleased to confirm his covenant with that people by an oath. But God intended oaths should have some meaning beyond the obligation of a bare promise. "Oaths should never be taken but in matters of importance, nor irreverently and without godly fear," Tallotson's 22d Sermon. What is an oath? An oath is a solemn affirmation, wherein we appeal to God as a witness of the truth of what we say, and with an imprecation of his vengeance or a renunciation of his favor, if what we affirm be false, or what we promise be not performed. The forms of oaths have varied in all ages, but they have never been recognized without respect and solemnity. Vicious, wanton, hasty, and unauthorized swearing is strictly forbidden by our Saviour; and if a man swear without deliberation, it is doubtful whether, and to what extent, the performance of the promise or affirmation alleviates the crime, whether an individual would be bound at the sacrifice of life or honor to execute a wanton oath, or, whether any circumstances would justify a refusal of its performance, we are not advised in Holy Writ. We are cautioned and warned against rash swearing just as we are to shun the awful gulph—the neglect of either of which caution places us in a situation where God leaves us without instruction. A promise or a pledge where men are called instead of God to witness, and where the veracity of the individual is pawned, that he will perform, or cause to be performed, the thing which he mentions, implies also a high sense of obligation. A promise is to an oath a color of one shade lighter hue—as a leaf to a deep green—as the beautiful to the sublime. It has its color, its beauty, and is entitled to our warm regard. Paley says, Mor. Phil., chap., 5, vol., I: "—A promise is not binding when made by an individual before he comes to such exercise of reason as to be fit to transact affairs of moment. 2. If by any distempter or sudden surprise he be deprived of the exercise of his reason at the time when the promise is made. 3. If the promise is made on a false presumption, in which the promiser is deceived, or in the dark. 4. If the thing itself be vicious. 5. If the promise be made on a condition not complied with." The well-being of society requires that promises should not be made without deliberation. Man supposes, God requires that promises should be made reverently, discreetly, in fear, and with a determination to their fulfillments. I hope the people will give this subject some attention, and that the Ministers of the Gospel will endeavor to inform the public mind in this particular. The Methodists speak out boldly on this point, let the Baptists follow—let them war against the appearance of evil—advocate the Protestant faith, and let this be done from the pulpit—the holy sanctuary, when acting in their natural sphere—the effects of their labor shall be felt and blessed. The vineyard of our Lord is beset with thorns, and the labor of his servants is therein required. There is no excuse for one to desert his master's service in this time of need, much less for him to engage in a wicked crusade to entice people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and bind them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Holy Bible and the other raised towards Heaven, to yield themselves unreservedly to its power, to arm themselves with bowie knife and revolver, or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader even to the shedding of blood, as the sign of red paper indicates, never to promote one of their Christian brethren to office if by the accident of birth he should not be American. And this is not all. But the prostitution of an individual who claims to be called of God, and clothed with the armour of faith and charity, to such wicked ends should indeed call forth the fervent, earnest prayers of all mankind.

TUMBLING RUN.

For the Standard.

Base Falsehood!

Messrs. Editors: Having this day received the following letter from an esteemed friend in Smithfield, stating that a rumor was afloatin that place, that I had gone off with the Know Nothings, &c., and in order to detect such a base, dark-lantern falsehood, I send it to you, and desire its immediate publication in the Standard, together with my reply. The letter being a private one, not having authority from the author, I withhold his name, which, if desired, can be had at any time:

Here is the letter:

BURWELL TEMPLE.

Eagle Rock, N. C., July 23, 1855.

"Smithfield, July 17th, 1855.

Dear Brother Temple: It is with intense anxiety that I write these few lines. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, is busy in this section—and, amongst all the rest, it is rumored that you have given into the Know Nothing principles—not that you have met them in their midnight concla[illegible], and have taken the oath, but that you are advocating their sentiments; and have gone so far as to say, in the streets of Raleigh, that it was just the society which this country needed, and that you approved of it.

Dear brother, will you please to inform me whether any part of the rumor as above stated is true? and if so, what part?—as I am loth to believe any part of it; as I believe that the Old School Baptists are not quite ready to go into any secret organization, or to play "second fiddle" to an unscrupulous and unprincipled political faction—made up of Deists, Atheists, Methodists, (Missionary) Baptists, Universalists, Abolitionists, Maine Law-men, and what not—joined and banded under the most horrid oaths in secret conclave, to undermine and upset our civil and religious liberties.

Let me hear from you in haste, if you please, upon the above, as I shall remain in anxious suspense until I hear from you.

* * *"

REPLY.

Eagle Rock, N. C., July 23, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have just returned home from my appointment at Franklinton, but before I arrived home your note of anxious inquiry was handed to me, under date of July 17th, which informed me that it was rumored about Smithfield, Johnston Co., that I had "given over into the Know Nothing principle," and said, "it was just such a society as the country needed," and this, too, "in the streets of Raleigh."

Now, sir, the above rumor is, in whole, as base a falsehood as ever dropped from the lips of man! and I hesitate not to say, the author of it is under the influence of the Devil! and comes under the character of those "*who make lies their refuge.*"

Sir, I despise the principles of the Know Nothings. I hesitate not to say that the devil is the father of such an iniquitous society. What, sir, for me, who have been an unwavering advocate of our Constitutional rights and liberties, to join or advocate the principles of a society that holds secret, mid-night Councils, to devise ways and means to overthrow the United States, as well as the Constitution of North Carolina, is far, very far, from having the smallest room in my heart. For me to advocate a society whose existence is but of yesterday, which claims to be the *true American party*, and brand all those who do not join in judgment with them, as the anti-American party, is beneath the dignity of every good and honest man.

Where was this Know Nothing, "American party" in the Revolutionary struggle? Has its members just crept out of the swamp? Where was this "American" Know Nothing party in the war of 1812 with Great Britain? Where was this "American" Know Nothing party during the hot war with Mexico? Why, sir, not born! Who, then, have maintained this most glorious American government, and administered it in a manner so that there is not an example in all the pages of history of any country flourishing like America? Democrats, against whom the allied forces of Abolitionism, Teetotalism of the Order of the "Sons of Temperance," and Know Nothingism, hatched in the World's Convention, the egg layed by Europeans and brought over to this country, and hatched in the North, or New England States, and sent on South for approval. If the South approves of the Know Nothing society, the Abolitionists have gained one spoke in the wheel of disunion; and I do heartily wish that not a single Southern State will advocate the society of Know Nothings, the Order of Sons, and Abolitionists. Old School Baptists disapprove of all such devil-made societies; and the religious denominations who are sending their Missionaries to foreign countries—to be consistent—will do well to discountenance Know Nothingism in *toto*, lest they be fed out of the same spoon of foreigners, in this country, as Know Nothingism proposes for them to stay there 21 years before the Missionaries can operate. They should remember to do by others as they would others should do by them.

I hope the founders and advocates of the palpable *lie* upon me will make no capital or effect by it, as I believe it was started under the idea of producing, on the eve of the election, an effect.

The Democratic party may be upon their guard against reports intended to militate against them, and come up to the ballot-box and vote like men that intend to be free, on the 1st Thursday in August next, and the day will be yours certain!

I have just returned from Franklin county, and from the best information I could gather "*Sam*" is very sickly, and losing his *teeth* fast! Nash is out against Know Nothingism, also Warren, and, we hope, good old Johnston and Wake will roll up a handsome majority against old *Sam*. Granville and Orange I heard nothing from, but we hope they will be in company with the rest of the counties composing this District.

Yours truly,

BURWELL TEMPLE.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Presuming that it would not be altogether uninteresting to you to learn how the canvass is progressing in this County we have concluded to occupy a few moments in giving you an account of a discussion which took place to-day in this (Johnson's) District. Last week advertisements were stuck up in different parts of the County stating that Linn B. Sanders and B. H. Tomlinson would address their fellow-citizens at the store of Amos Coates, Esq., in opposition to Know Nothingism.—As soon as the notice appeared, a gentleman of this County, who has heretofore been notorious for his Whiggery and now for his warm espousal of the dark-lantern party, addressed a note to Mr. Sanders asking that the *American party* might be heard on the occasion. Mr. Sanders replied certainly; that such was his confidence in the truth of the principles of the Democratic party, so far from avoiding opposition he desired it. The report immediately spread that H. W. Miller was to be imported to support the tottering limbs of "Sam." The time arrived, but no Miller. We understand the reason he did not come was that the Smithfield Clique composed of three hot headed, tyranical federalists and one traitorous Democrat having the power in their hands decided that Mr. Miller should go to the Shelter District, about ten miles from Coate's, and thereby would draw the crowd; but in this they were egregiously mistaken, for we had a tremendous gathering. But to the discussion. At 12 o'clock, B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., a member of the last Legislature, took the stand and for one hour and a half, handled "Sam" with gloves off. He took the platform and examined it section after section—pointed out its inconsistencies and exposed its humbuggery. Mr. T. is a plain farmer and makes no pretensions to oratory, but his speech on this occasion, for solidity of argument and clearness of expression can be equalled by few. At the conclusion of Mr. T.'s speech, Dr. Jas. T. Leach arose and said "Fellow-Citizens, I am not here to-day as the mouth piece of the *Whig* or Democratic party, but of the great *American party*. I came here to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and I intend to do it.—I came here to put down Catholics, foreigners, *cross-road politicians, and broken down lawyers.*" The Dr. was very severe upon "Franky Pierce" and the "red mouth Irishmen." We esteem Dr. Leach highly as a gentleman and an eminent Physician, but as a speaker and politician he is emphatically *wanting*. He said and read a great deal, but with all our attention we could not ascertain what he was endeavoring to prove. His speech was admitted by all to be an injury to his cause. Linn B. Sanders, our State Senator, followed him in an enthusiastic speech of about thirty minutes, in which he closely examined and triumphantly refuted every position attempted to be taken by Dr. Leach, and impressed more indelibly the decided impression already made by the able speech of Mr. Tomlinson. We deem it hardly necessary to say that Mr. S. is hard to surpass as a popular speaker, as all will agree to it who have ever heard him. Messrs. Editors, have no fears for Johnston County. The Democracy are aroused and seem fully to appreciate the important issues involved in this canvass. If the balance of the County will do as well as this District we will carry the County by at least 250 majority. The Whigs have been polling here formerly about forty votes—at this election we guarantee they will not get fifteen. Come, brother Democrats, we are in the ascendency and let us be so. Let us see which District in Johnston will deserve the banner.

BUFFALO.

From the Fayetteville Argus.

Mr. Editor:—We have fallen on evil times—While free principles are struggling for the ascendency amidst European despotism, a startling spectacle is beheld in our own country. Bigotry and intolerance are becoming the watchword of a party once invincible, even in reverses,—now fallen so low as to pander to the most debasing passions of our nature, that it might rise to power, thus debasing our people, and causing them to ignore the lessons taught them in the history of Republican America.

When religious opinions are made the political Shiboleth to test a man's fitness for civil rights, when proscription unworthy our ancestry and the age in which we live would sully the proud escutcheon of the once proud whig, when he seeks to unlearn those great and liberal principles which extorted respect even from his enemies, it is full time to foreswear such corrupt party affiliations, and battle for the right, no matter where it may lead us, or perish with it.

What is there in this world's history, (this Priest ridden world,) to command our respect in the miserable record of its bigotry and intolerance? Catholics have burnt Protestants, Protestants Catholics, verily the world's history abounds with "Man's inhumanity to man." To the intelligent reader of history how peurile is sectarian bigotry, how cruel as the grave is "Religious intolerance." Protestants persecuted both Catholics and their fellow Protestants in Germany, Switzerland, Geneva, France, Holland, Sweden and England, and Catholics Protestants the world over. Henry the VIII burnt three Protestants and hanged four Catholics on the same day, and the same place. "Consummate impartiality" indeed; but more wretched folly is it now to revive those feelings engendered of hell on the corrupt body of human depravity in a darker age, and in the land of Washington and Jefferson afford the startled world the miserable spectacle of political disfranchisement in the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

American sympathy once welled up from manly bosoms with Catholic Ireland in her deliverance from the miserable restrictions of a rotten system. Must we then, the sons of sires who bled for religious and civil liberty, must we be hoodwinked by adroit and ambitious politicians, urge on a mad crusade for obsolete and worse than utopian ideas, and worship this fœtid sepulchre which, Tyrants and Oligarchies have surrendered as unworthy of *their* keeping. In the name of insulted heaven and down trodden humanity, whither are we drifting? We members of that great conservative party that claimed a Clay and a Webster as the great exponents of its principles, at a time when we battled for issues which never yet mantled the cheek of a whig with shame, are we to become Jackalls to the Lion of Know-nothingism and dog a gallant party to the bitter end to prey on the corrupted morsels he deigns to leave us? Will victory enure to us by a fusion so humiliating; has our once proud party, who if fall they sometimes did, ever fell "with their back to the field and their feet to the foe" shall we skulk about in the dark to conceal designs which the day would blush to own? Has our party dwindled into such small dimensions as meanly to succumb and play second fiddle in this Lilliputian scheme to pin down the giant of democracy when he rests him after victory? For one, before I can lend myself to an end so ignoble, I must know nothing of history—shut my eyes to the deduction of such philosopy I may have gleaned from thence, repudiate the creed my father taught me and go with the multitude to do evil in aiding the senseless triumph of bigotry and intolerance.

There was a time when I, though not even a file leader in the struggle with the dominant party did my best in open manly fight to "take the beam out of the eye of Democracy" and though I showed somewhat of temper in the melee, some "stomach for the fight," I lost not my self respect. Where now are my compatriots in arms? Some, like the gallant Wise and Kerr are in the thickest of the fight with stalwart arms doing battle for the true principle on which our government is based, while others are lending themselves to those they know not who, for purposes they know not what, while the bones of the dead Harry rattle in their coffin at strange alliance and the voice of the mighty Webster with sepulchral tone murmurs in vain "Liberty and *Equality* now and forever one and inseperable."

An Anson Whig.

To the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District.

Fellow-Citizens:—Notwithstanding the great number of false charges against me, that have already been refuted, I learn that fresh batches are being invented and set afloat—from time to time. It is known by my adversaries that I intend to accompany my competitor to his different appointments, and hence, my line of travel being well known, they so shape their operations as to keep it as much as possible out my power to expose their conduct.—Besides a large number of speakers, constantly kept in requisition, they have a great many persons seemingly employed to coin or circulate falsehoods.

Their press has sunk below the *lowest depth* hitherto found of scurrilous detraction and calumny. In some instances their falsehoods are huge and palpable, but generally they are too petty, mean, or disgusting to justify a contradiction, and are intended merely to annoy like vermin by their numbers.—Whether those engaged in their manufacture and use are merely following the bent of their own inclinations, or have been specially authorised or directed by their subordinate councils to lie without stint, I know not.—Their Grand Council, recently assembled at Philadelphia, it appears claimed the right, not only to change the nature of the obligation of *oaths already taken* by members, but even to release them in some instances entirely.—They have arrogated to themselves the power to authorise their members to violate the solemn oaths they have *already taken*, and, to use their own language, commit *perjury*, and thus actually practice the dispensing power over *crime*, which they have been charging on the Catholics of the U. States.

Be this as it, may, fellow-citizens, you must bear in mind, as I have constantly maintained in my speeches, that the great *moral* principle of the order is *falsehood*, as its great *political* principle is *hos ility* to the right of self government now enjoyed by the American people. They are striving to carry out this latter principle by depriving the citizen of the right to vote, in all elections, according to his own judgment, and subjecting him to the control of a set of secret political managers.

This is the direct object of the movement, and indicates its *political* principle. But the *means* by which they seek to carry out this purpose are those of deception, fraud and hypocrisy in all their phases. They are attempting to dethrone Truth from her high seat and elevate *falsehood* in her stead. They are striving to overthrow the moral system of the Creator of the Universe, and substitute in its place the policy and practices of Satan, the "*Prince of Darkness and Father of Lies.*"

These, therefore, the two cardinal maxims of the new party, constitute an insuperable objection to it. Even if the measures of governmental policy they profess to have in view, were ever so desirable, their adoption in practice could not atone for the destruction of our present political system and the general corruption of public and private morals. But in fact their programme of measures as proclaimed by themselves has nothing to commend it. Whatever it asserts of truth consists of propositions that no body in this country denies, while those of its doctrines which are peculiar to its party, are false and mischievous in the extreme.

The main object of their association is to secure for themselves the public offices of the country, and they expect to accomplish this by a mean, cowardly, and malignant persecution of classes whom they consider too feeble to defend themselves, and whom they are striving to render odious by appeals to the selfish, bigoted, envious and malicious feelings of our race.

While other political parties have sometimes been accused of aiming at the spoils of office, these people avow it to be their main purpose, may it not be fairly said, their *sole* purpose, to secure the public plunder? They do not, however, adopt the open, courageous plan of the highway robber, who faces you in the sunshine, but they practice the covert, secret and cowardly mode of the midnight thief.

They have accused me of abusing them in my speeches. It is not so, fellow citizens, for though the terms in which I have spoken of them could not with propriety be applied to other parties and associations, yet no form of language, however condemnatory, or illustration, whether drawn from the Scriptures, or history, or the transactions of men, or the habits and qualities of the lower orders of animals, is more than sufficient to characterise and depict fully the objections to their whole system.

Thanks to the intelligence, the love of liberty and manly independence of our citizens, their strength in this District is comparatively feeble. Notwithstanding all their boasting, they, are so few in number actually that if left to themselves they will be beaten eight or ten thousand votes.

Their sole chance of success is in getting men outside of their order to vote for their candidate. Have they any grounds to hope for this? Remember, fellow-citizens, that every member of this order of Know Nothings, as well as their candidate, has taken a solemn oath that he will fill all offices of the government with none but members of the order. In other words, they have all sworn that they will keep out of office every man who is not one of their order. They not only intend to exclude foreigners and Roman Catholics, but they have bound themselves by the strongest oaths not to let any man—*native* though he be,—yes, Revolutionary soldier though he also be,—hold any office from that of President down to the lowest station, *unless he should belong to their order.* A veteran bearing on his person the scars of Bunker Hill or King's Mountain, must be excluded from all official station, because he refuses to surrender that liberty for which he fought, and join a petty, secret, oath-bound society, never dreamed of in the earlier and better days of the Republic.

They have sworn that they will keep all of us out of office; then what right have they to ask any of us to vote them in? If on the election day one of these men should come to you, an independent Republican, and ask you to vote for his candidate, say to him that you admire his assurance! you wonder at his impudence! you are amazed at his effrontery! in asking you to vote for his candidate, when he himself as well as his candidate has taken an oath to exclude you from every office under the government of your country, because you have refused to surrender the birth-right of an American citizen.

As they have formed a combination against the rights of their fellow-citizens, and a conspiracy against the public liberty, what right have they to complain if you should in return keep them out of office? Should you hereafter require them to undergo such a probation to show their worthiness, as they propose for others, they have no body to thank for it but themselves. In reply you may say, "they would have it so."

I refer to the leaders and managers who have gotten up or are pressing forward the movement for their own selfish and improper ends. I know that many good men have by artful misrepresentation and even by direct falsehood, been induced to connect themselves with the order. Such men if they have not already left it, will avail themselves of what they regard as a suitable occasion to do so.

Remember, gentlemen, too that the political issue involved is not confined merely to the present election. They do not simply ask you to reverse your former judgments in my favor—judgments rendered after hearing all that could be said against me by their ablest and most eloquent men, but they require you to surrender up to them your right to fill all offices of the country, high and low, through all time to come. A thorough canvass of the whole District enables me to give you the assurance, fellow-citizens, that we have arrayed against this order a larger majority than has heretofore ever been united on a political issue.

The practical working of the system alone should have thrown the entire South against it. It has constituted a mask for the great abolition crusade of the North. Under its cover and by felon strokes from its ambuscades, there was cut down many a good and true man, who fearlessly stood in the deadly breach to defend the Constitution, and with it to protect the rights of our section. Fidelity to our generous allies,—honor itself, the moving spirit of brave men, demand atonement. At any rate, shall we leave our friends,—our defenders,—unavenged, and unite with their slayers?

Duty to ourselves, loyalty to the constitution and its cardinal maxims of civil and religious liberty, devotion to a principle higher than all earthly things, alike demand that we shall stand in opposition to this new order.

By repelling and trampling it under foot, fellow citizens, you will vindicate *the great feature* of our Republican system,—you will proclaim your regard for integrity and truth, above all else,—you will protect religion itself from the corrupting embrace of political hypocrisy,—and you will place public and private morals on a still firmer basis.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Asheville, July 13th, 1855.

North Carolina Railroad.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company assembled in annual meeting in this place on Thursday, July 12, 1855. They met in the Young Men's Hall at 11 o'clock, and was organized on motion of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, by calling Dr. Frederick J. Hill to the Chair, and the appointment of Dr. D. A. Montgomery and D. H. Starbuck, Esq., as Secretaries.

It appeared from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Directors, that a majority of stock was represented. Upwards of one hundred stockholders were present.

J. M. Morehead, President of the Road, submitted his annual Report, exhibiting a very favorable condition of the Company.

The present financial condition of the Company can be judged of, from the following statements.—From the Report of the Committee of Finance, it appeares that there were received, during the year, the sum of $1,852,904 66

Expended, 1,432,181 22

Leaving an unexpen. bal. of		420,723 44
Made up of the following items, viz: 400 State Bonds,		400,000 00
Funds in New York,		12,707 49
" " C. F. Bank, Salisbury,		4,671 54
" " " " Charlotte,		1,109 00
" " State Bank, Raleigh,		275 00
" " Hands of Treasurer,		1,960 41
To'al		420,723 44
There is also due from individual Stockholders,	$94,150 00	
For transportation, not yet collected,	$16,111 75	
		110,261 75
Making as the present resources of the Company,		$530,974 19

There appears to have been received on the Road, since it first went into operation, September, 1854, the following sums:

For transportation of freight,	$28,702 29
" " travel,	28,161 11
" " mails,	5,121 20
Total receipts,	$61,984 60
Expenditures—on Transportation account, $18,678 07	
" " Miscellaneous, 3,000	
	21,678 07
Net profits of the Road,	$40,306 53

Besides the above, the Road did a large amount of business for the Company, which is not taken into the account. From the beginning that this Road has made, as was remarked by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, we have grounds to hope the time is not far distant when the stock of this Company will be a six per cent. paying stock.

After organization, the appointment of a Committee on proxies, &c., the Company adjourned to 1½ o'clock, P. M. In the afternoon, various matters of interest to the Company were discussed, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Company met on Friday morning, 9 o'clock, according to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of four Directors, which resulted as follows, viz:

Charles F. Fisher,	6,259 votes
Francis Fries,	4,936 "
R. M. Saunders,	4,424 "
Alexander McRae,	4,844 "

There appeared to be 7,229 shares of individual stock represented in the meeting. R. P. Dick, Esq., held the State's proxy, but did not use it.

On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in justice to the Stockholders, the Directors be and they are hereby instructed to reduce the salaries of all officers of the Company to the lowest figure, that will enable them to retain or secure the services of efficient and competent men; especially in the Engineering Department.

At the called meeting last March, a resolution was offered and laid on the table, enquiring into the expediency of discontinuing Sunday service on this Road. A motion was made to take up this resolution, but the motion was lost.

During the meeting on Thursday, Gov. Morehead tendered his resignation as President of the Road; and also stated that he did not desire to be elected a Director. *Greensboro' Pat.*

To the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Co.

Gentlemen: Since the last annual meeting in Hillsborough, the Legislature came forward in a noble spirit of patriotism and liberality, and authorized a subscription of an additional million of dollars to the Stock of this Company; and by the Act authorizing the subscription, made several amendments to the Charter, which were accepted at your meeting held for that purpose in Greensborough in March last.

Since that meeting, the subscription has been made, and the Bonds of the State offered for sale to raise the amount, were mostly taken by the Board for the benefit of the Company. These have been found an excellent substitute for the cash, as they bear interest until the exigencies of the Company require them to be disposed of.

By the amended charter, the relation between the stockholders and the State becomes altogether changed. Heretofore the State has not been represented in the general meetings of the Stockholders, although she held two-thirds of the capital stock.—Now the State's representative will have a right to be present and vote in all general meetings, on all questions except the election of Directors.

The superstructure of the Road has gradually progressed; and as it has been completed from station to station, it has been brought into use. A train commenced running daily between Goldsborough and Stallings' Station in October last; and it has been extended as the track was finished, until by the 12th inst., it will reach Haw River daily, a distance of 105 miles. At this point there will probably be some weeks' delay, from a failure on the part of the contractor to complete the bridge in time. From that point westward to Greensborough, no other delay is apprehended, unless it may be a difficult rock excavation, near the river; but this at most will be of short duration, as every commendable effort is now making to remove the obstruction.

In September a daily train commenced running from Charlotte to Concord Station, and the running has been extended as the Stations were reached.—The track reached Salisbury at the beginning of the year, and the Yadkin River about 19th March, when the track laying was suspended until the Bridge was completed for the rails, a space of time embracing some ten weeks. Since crossing the Yadkin River, the track-laying has progressed rapidly, and the citizens of Lexington had the pleasure of celebrating the arrival of the trains at that place on the 4th inst.

From Lexington to Greensboro', no delay is apprehended, unless it may be a short one near Leonard's Creek, where a tedious and difficult rock excavation has to be made. The new contractor on this work is pushing it, with great vigor, and no delay may be apprehended, if energy and industry can drive the work through.

The materials for the track will be ready in due season. Sills enough for the Road have been contracted for, and most of them delivered along its line.

In October last the President contracted with Messrs. P. Choteau, jr., Sandford, & Co., of New York, for nine thousand tons of rails of their former pattern, at $42,50 per ton, exclusive of duty, to be delivered, one half at Portsmouth, Va., the other half at Charleston, S. C. Bidders exacting prices so much higher for shipments to Wilmington than to either of the other ports, besides other charges for lighterage and demurrage as to preclude all shipments to our own ports, unless it was done at a great sacrifice to the Company, and also a further damage to the Company, by delay in the time of delivery, which bidders required, as shipments had to be made in a smaller class of vessels. Nearly the whole of this iron has been delivered and the larger portion paid for, and the Company will be in a condition to meet promptly subsequent payments as they fall due.

Two companies of track-layers, with suitable forces, are organized, and have been in full operation during the year. The Eastern corps under the direction of Capt. Allen; the Western under the direction of Capt. Rhodes. And the Board take pleasure in testifying to the energy and judicious management of these excellent officers.

With iron and sills enough to lay the track, and corps of track-layers sufficient to put them down, it is yet believed that the close of the year will find the approaching ends of the Road, if not actually united, so near together, that the steam-whistle from each end can be heard at the same time.

Contractors were required to commence grading this road on 1st. Jan. 1852, and the 1st. Jan. 1856, was the time it was then predicted, when the first train would pass over the whole length of the Road. If we shall come within a whistle of verifying the prediction, there will be little cause of dissatisfaction, when the length of the Road, the excellence of its structure, and the difficulties encountered, are taken into consideration.

The stock of the Road already taken, it is yet believed, will be sufficient to carry the track through; and that done, we shall have the satisfaction to know, that this Company will be possessed of one of the best Roads in the Union, well equipped, free of debt, and passing through a country of great fertility, and a population of great intelligence.

Its beneficial effects are already felt, in the rapid advance of the price of real estate along the line, and the facility with which agricultural products can reach the markets, when prices rule high.

The freight business on the Road, since it was opened, has been as good as might be reasonably expected, considering the short crop of the last year; and the way travel has been encouraging. But in consequence of the delay on the stage line by having to run by mail schedule through Salem, between the two ends of the Road, the through travel as yet has been of little value; but after the 10th inst. the schedule is so altered that a day will be saved, and the thorough travel will be, thereby greatly increased.

Contracts have been made with Messrs. McKnight and Houston for building Shops at the point heretofore designated, in the county of Alamance, so far as the brick work is concerned, at $8 per M. laid, they finding every thing except the hydraulic cement used in the foundation and with the privilege to use the clay and wood on the Company's land to make the brick. The foundations of a portion of the buildings have been dug out, and the laying of the brick has already commenced.

Reference to the Report of the auditing Committee will show the financial operations for the last year, and the different items of expenditure under appropriate heads.

In January last a contract was made with the Post Office Department for carrying the mails on such parts of the Road as were finished to the 1st. inst., at $100 per mile from Goldsboro' to Raleigh; $50 per mile per annum from Raleigh westward, and $75 per mile on the Western end.

Biddings for carrying the mail in this State for four years after 1st instant, were invited by the Post Office Department, on the 1st of April last. A bid for carrying the mail on this Road was put in at $100 per mile, which the Department rejected; but an offer of $75 was made and declined on behalf of the Road, and an Agent of the Department notified that the Company would cease to transport the mail after the 15th instant, unless a new contract was made.

It was not deemed expedient to accept an offer from the Department, which scarcely covered the interest on the duty exacted by the Government on the rails over which the mail would be carried. It may excite surprise in those who are not aware of the fact, that the Company will pay to the Government between $1,200 and $1,300 duty, on the rails of every mile of this Road. And the system of financiering challenges admiration, which exacts a sum for permission to use foreign rails, the interest upon which will defray the whole of the expense of carrying the mails, and leave

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING at WELDON, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and all parties are invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a DEMOCRATIC MEETING at ROSINBURG, near Wakefield, in this County, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst. Several speakers are expected.

BARBECUE AT SPIKES'.

There will be a free Democratic barbecue at Sterling Spikes' old place, on Saturday next, the 28th. E. Cantwell, A. M. Lewis, Esquires, and other distinguished speakers may be expected. Come and hear!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT BANKS'.

We are requested to state that M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., will address the people at Banks', Wake, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

The Election---Democrats, are you ready?

Next Thursday will determine the question, whether the people of North-Carolina are to come under the blighting influences of Know Nothingism—or whether, rising superior to the prejudices and passions of the hour, they will maintain their own high character, as aforetime, for liberality, justice, and devotion to the Constitution.

It is no question involving a defeuce of the Catholic faith, or of the coming hither of foreign paupers and criminals. The Democrats are as sound and as true on these issues as any Know Nothing in the land. IT IS A QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY; and not only this, but we are to say, by this election, whether men are to be degraded in our midst for nearly an entire generation because they happened to be born in foreign lands—whether the salutary doctrines of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk on this subject, are to be maintained or deserted; and—what is most important of all—*whether the slaveholding people of North-Carolina will enter into an alliance, under cover of Know Nothingism, with their deadliest enemies, the Freesoilers and Abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States.*

Fellqw-citizens, there are eight Know Nothing candidates for Congress in this State. The Constitution of the National Council of the order expressly declares that the Council "SHALL HAVE POWER TO DECIDE ALL MATTERS APPERTAINING TO NATIONAL POLITICS." These Know Nothing candidates are sworn to obey the Council. The election of the next President may devolve upon the House of Representatives. The Know Nothings of the free States—the abolitionists—have the majority in the Council, and can therefore control the South. If the Council should declare that the members of the House must vote for Seward, or Wilson, for example—and if a majority of the Representatives from this State should be Know Nothings, *what must be the result?* Think of it, before it is too late. One of these candidates—Mr. Shepard—has already admitted that in such an event *he would obey the Council or withdraw; but how could he withdraw when in the very act of attempting to disobey the Council?*

You have a right, fellow-citizens, to untrammeled Representatives—to Representatives bound by no oath but an oath to support the Constitution of the country, and whose first and paramount duty in all they may say or do, shall be to you. If you part with this right—if you delegate it to a secret faction, you thereby descend at once from the high position you now hold in the face of the world as a self-governing people; and you will introduce into the very heart of the representative system, a principle which must surely destroy your liberties and cut off the hopes of your posterity. Will you do this? NEVER!—is the answer which rings over the noble old State, from the seaboard to the mountains!

Brother Democrats! Know Nothing demagogues have had their hour—they have villified, denounced, misrepresented, slandered you—*your time comes next. Your work will be done* IN THE DAY, before all men; and it will be done well. We knew that you are already aroused and excited; but a man cannot feel too strongly, nor devote too much labor at a crisis like the present, to his principles and to his country.

TURN OUT IN FULL FORCE—turn out EARLY IN THE MORNING, and work for the cause till the sun sets. Thousands of votes may be saved in this way, and the election of friends may be secured which might otherwise be lost.

The glorious "old Dominion" has already spoken in the great cause now in our hands. Her decision stands out in letters of light, adding new lustre to her character, and cheering the generous and the true in all the States in their struggle with this monster of Know Nothingism. Let us go with her now, as we went with her in sustaining her own Washington and her own Jefferson.

Remember that every thing will depend upon your efforts on the day preceding the election, and on those made on that day itself. See that the agents and emissaries of the dark-lanterns are met at every point—see that your neighbors are encouraged to turn out, and that the infirm and the aged are conveyed, if necessary to the polls. WORK, friends, WORK! and we can assure you with all confidence, THE DAY WILL BE OURS.

Mr. Rayner---Religious Liberty.

Mr. Rayner not only voted in the Convention of 1835 to strike out from the old Constitution the word "Protestant," and insert "Christian," so that Catholics might hold office; but he voted for the following amendment of Mr. Edwards, showing thereby that he desired to have even a stronger guarantee than the present Constitution contains in favor of religious liberty:

"All men having a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, ALL RELIGIOUS TESTS AS QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE GOVERNMENT."

See "Journal of the Convention," page 49.

Mr. Rayner is now sworn to exclude all Catholics from office. He says he would make again the same speech he made in 1835, and give the same vote he then gave to strike out "Protestant" and insert "Christian"—*what does he say to the above vote, just now brought to light?* Does he *still* think that "*all* religious tests as qualifications for office are incompatible with the principles of free government"?

THE REGISTER'S LIES.—Among other lies uttered by the Register of the 21st, are the following: "It [the Standard] triumphed over the election of Seward—it jubilated over the election of Wilson." We pronounce these *lies*, uttered with "malice aforethought." Where is the shadow even of proof, Mr. Register, that these statements of yours are true?

Mr. Sheriff High---Another Withdrawal!

We give below a Card from W. H. High, Esq., Sheriff of Wake County, stating the facts connected with his former connection with the Order—correcting false reports in relation to himself, and announcing his fixed opposition to the dark-lanterns.

There can be no doubt that, at the time Mr. High connected himself with this organization, it was very different in its obligations and operations from what it is now; and it is known that, a year ago, many good Democrats did not perceive in it the evil and dangerous elements to our institutions and our liberties which have since become so apparent. Mr. High was, however, as thousands of honest men have been, *deceived*; and having attended a second meeting, and seen and heard for himself more fully the character and objects of the organization, he announced his opposition to it, attended no more meetings, heard no more of their secrets; but, on the contrary, operated against them from that time until the present. From that period—the second meeting he attended—Mr. High considered himself out of the Order, and so declared to his friends, whom he repeatedly warned against the organization, inducing some to come out, and urging others not to go in. In the meantime, wherever certain dark-lanterns thought they could gain any thing for the cause by so doing, they sneaked out the report that Mr. High was still a member, though they knew he was not with them. On the other hand, others of them circulated the report with the view of injuring him with his party friends—until at length, though really not with them for months past, but practically and actively against them, Mr. High felt called upon to demand a formal withdrawal, which the K. N.'s here did not dare refuse; and he now comes forward over his own name to place himself right before the public. We are highly gratified that he has done so. His devotion to the principles of his party will be questioned by no one; and we doubt not that the opposition will *feel* him in the future, as they have in the past.

RALEIGH, July 25, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having understood that certain members of the Know Nothing party were circulating a report that I am a member of that Order, I feel called upon, in justice to myself and to those who have heretofore extended to me in a marked degree their confidence, to state the following facts, so that I may not hereafter be misunderstood:

Some short time before the last election, when the Order was first started here, I was persuaded by some of my friends to join, I being expressly informed that it was a conservative Order. The only purpose of the organization was, that "Americans should rule America,"—that it would not interfere with my well known political principles—that I could vote for whom I pleased and quit when I felt disposed to do so. With this understanding I went in, and voted at that election, as I expect always to vote the Democratic ticket. Soon after this I attended another meeting, and became convinced that I had been deceived as to the purposes of the Order, and so I informed my friends who were in it—that it would not do, and that I should oppose it. This I have done; and there are many members in the Order who know these facts. In order, however, to stop the reports above alluded to, and that hereafter there might be no doubt of my position, I chose to go in person and demand a formal discharge from all connection with the Order; which was duly granted.

I wish it distinctly understood by all, that I am not with the Know Nothings, but can be found where I have always been—with the old "*dead Democratic Party.*" If it be dead, I am willing to die with it. This is the position I occupy, and I wish all to know it

W. H. HIGH.

Here they come again!

FALLS OF NEUSE, July 25, 1855.

We, the undersigned citizens of Wake county, having been seduced into the Order commonly known as Know Nothings, and having been convinced of the evil tendencies of that Order, have withdrawn from it, and intend for the future, as we have in the past, to act with the only true national and American party—the Democratic party.

Y. GLENN,
J. N. LOWERY,
G. GOODIN,
E. EDWARDS,
W. H. EDWARDS,
M. W. DANIEL,
ELI ELLEN.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Judge Longstreet graphically describes the results of Know Nothingism thus far, in the following words:

"By their fruits shall we know them." What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—saints and sinners in close embrace—Preachers of the same Church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth to get in the onts, and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order."

These are words of truth and wisdom from the pen of one of the purest men and ablest Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "*Churches rending asunder—Christians losing confidence in each other—rage taking the place of love—father against son, and brother against brother.*" Professing to be a no-party organization, and to rid men of the evils of party prejudice, it is in itself the very Moloch of party—the great idol, whom all who swear to obey *must* obey, or be in peril of ruin both socially and politically. Professing to make men free, it binds them in the chains of mental and moral slavery. Professing to inculcate the Gospel of the Prince of Peace, it has divided households, arrayed friend against friend and brother against brother. Professing to be honest, and to have thrown off its seal of secresy, it still skulks in the blackness of darkness, and its members still deny if they choose that they *are* members, while they are sworn not to tell that others belong to the Order. It is interrupting business relations between man and man—it is making the habit of lying common, and, so to speak, respectable and praiseworthy—it is dwarfing, by its oaths and its penalties, and its low arts of deceit and evasion, the manhood of the State—*it is disorganizing society*, and preparing the masses, so far as it may, for crime, riot, and bloodshed—it is giving strength, by the persecution which is a part of its existence, to the Roman Catholic Church—and it will plunge the whole country, unless arrested by a stern public will, into many of the horrors which preceded and attended the first French revolution.

Judge Longstreet did not come before the public voluntarily on this subject, but was forced to do so by attacks made upon him by the political press. We repeat, he has uttered words of truth and wisdom, which it would be well if his brother Ministers who are engaged in this midnight plot, would hearken to and follow. The kingdom of Christ is not of this world—the weapons of warfare in that kingdom are *not* carnal, but spiritual.

Where is the Letter?

Mr. (B. P.) Rayner, it is known, has been using a statement from the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, to the effect that the "Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, declared to him in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet." This statement has been denied; and the *whole* conversation between Mr. Barringer and the Nuncio, if any such conversation took place, has been called for. The Register of the 18th July said Mr. Barringer "will doubtless confirm the allegation, and establish the fact beyond controversy"; and that paper of the 21st, contains the following:

"We are authorized to state that the Hon. D. M. Barringer has written a letter (which will be forthcoming in a day or two,) reasserting and confirming his statement relative to the conversation which took place between himself and the Pope's Nuncio in Madrid, and the truth of which the Washington "Union," with no knowledge of the facts, has thought proper to deny."

Well, "a day or too" has passed, and still we have no letter. *Where is it?* Mr. Rayner, we learn, stated at Weldon that Mr. Barringer had "furnished him with a written statement of the fact." *Where is that statement?* Why is it not published? Why has not Mr. Barringer spoken out to the public over his own name?

WHO HELD HIS HAT?—It appears, from the Register, that at the late K. N. meeting in this City, Mr. Rayner gave way to Mr. Brown, his friend from Scotland, that native citizens might be instructed in their duties by an unnaturalized foreigner; but, this fact being established, the question arises, *who held Mr. Brown's hat?* Rumor has it that the Editor of the Register performed that agreeable duty; and that several Know Nothings, having made bets on the election, payable in liquor, Brown was called upon on the occasion, and kindly consented *to hold the stakes.*

☞ We publish in another column, from the Fayetteville Argus, a communication signed "An Anson Whig," in which the writer protests manfully against the absorption of the old Whig party by the Know Nothing faction, and characterizes the latter in deservedly severe terms. The Editor of the Argus, it seems, was requested, if he would not publish the communication, to hand it over to the Standard; and so Cameron, though it went much against his anti-American grain, was constrained to give "An Anson Whig" a hearing.

☞ Read the able and convincing address of Mr. Clingman to the freemen of the Eighth Congressional District, which we publish to-day.

Can FREEMEN be driven?

The Know Nothing Constitution for North Carolina provides, first, that every Know Nothing shall be solemnly sworn to obey in all things political the will of the majority, though the majority may be only one, and that one a rascal; secondly, that every Know Nothing, thus sworn, shall vote for the candidates of the Order for all offices, legislative, executive, and judicial; thirdly, that every Know Nothing who shall refuse thus to vote, shall be reprimanded or lectured in the presence of his brethren of the Lodge; and fourthly, that every Know Nothing, who shall vote *against* a candidate of the Order, shall be expelled, and shall be *"published as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men."*

This, then, is the estimate which Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, Mr. Reade, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Reid, Mr. Peter F. Pescud and the like, have placed upon the intelligence and manhood of the people of this State. A citizen who belongs to this Order, and *who dares to vote as he pleases*—for that is it, and nothing else—is to be branded "as a perjurer and traitor," and to be treated *personally* with contempt by the Know Nothing leaders. He is to be smiled upon, if a slave, but avoided and scorned, if a freeman!

Do these gentlemen suppose that such a system as this can succeed in North Carolina? Why, the bare supposition is an insult to our people. The descendants of the men who composed the Congress of Halifax—of the men who declared independence at Charlotte, and maintained it with their heart's best blood at Guilford Court House, Eutaw, King's Mountain, and the Cowpens, sunk so low as to be capable of being thus driven to the polls as sheep are to the shambles, by canters, Pharisees, hypocrites, and depraved and broken down demagogues! It cannot be. Fifty thousand freemen, on next Thursday, will thunder NO! mingling their contempt and scorn with their sounding negative, and hurling it full upon these midnight plotters against their independence, their manhood, and their liberties.

Speaking at Busbee's.

We learn that a Democratic gathering took place at Busbee's, in this county, on Wednesday last, which was addressed by A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe and J. T. Marriott, Esqs. Mr. Lewis read and commented with deserved severity upon the oaths and obligations of the dark lanterns, and especially that portion which makes the members the tools of the leaders, not even permitting them to exercise the privilege of not voting at all without subjecting themselves to be reprimanded for the first offence, and expelled for the second, and denounced as perjurers and traitors. This Dr. Busbee, who is reported to be the president of a K. N. Lodge, pronounced false. Mr. Lewis demanded proof of its falsity, and the Dr. put off for his "book," but returned without it; and on being interrogated by Mr. Lewis was forced to admit that his "book" agreed with Mr. Lewis' declaration; after which he disappeared and was seen no more during the day. This had a powerful and salutary effect upon the crowd, seeing the "king-bee" of the Order thus floored. Mr. Lewis then spoke with great power upon the deceptions practiced by the leaders of the organization in keeping their rank and file in ignorance, and not letting them know its bad features. Every member of the Order was astonished to find these things so, having never before heard of them, notwithstanding their oaths to support the K. N. constitution. We predict they will leave the concern in droves.

Mr. Bledsoe read and commented upon a speech delivered in the Philadelphia K. N. Convention by Mr. Ford, an Ohio abolitionist, who brought Mr. Rayner up to the "confessional," and made him confess that he had said "the repeal of the Missouri compromise was *an outrage to which the North ought not to submit,*" and that "he, if he had been in Congress, would have suffered his right arm to have been cut off before he would have voted for the iniquity." We learn that the Big Potatoe looked both small and rotten as the imagination beheld him "confessing" to his Ohio abolition ally.

Mr. Marriott entertained and amused the audience by his anecdotes, wit and humor, and slapped "Sam" about the eyes and ears until the aforesaid "Sam's" head ached awfully. On the whole it was a great day for Democracy, as the 2d of August will prove.

Granville and Orange Counties.

One friend writes us from Granville that the Democrats of that County confidently expect to give Mr. Branch four hundred majority; and another friend writes us, under date July 23d, as follows:

"As the election is close at hand, I drop you a few lines to let you know how old Granville will stand on the second of August. I am perhaps as well acquainted in the County as any man in it who has not been in public life. I have taken great care to hear from every part of the County, and do conscientiously believe that Mr. Branch will get the largest majority for Congress that Granville ever gave any candidate since I have been a voter. If the rest of the District will do as well as Granville, his majority will be unprecedented. The Jacobins, Hottentots, K. N. Massachusetts Wilson and Rayneriam had at one time made inroads upon us; but the sober second thought, I am happy to say, has returned, and Democrats thus misled have come back to their time-honored principles; and with them I can name numbers of honest Henry Clay Whigs who will vote for Mr. Branch. The dark-lanterns are counting on some little split in this County, because the Hon. A. W. Venable did not get the nomination. Now, Sirs, I think I ought to know that gentleman as well as any man in the County. I heard him say a few days since that he would vote for Mr. Branch. It was reported in Oxford, a few days since, that the "Big Potato" Rayner would speak in Granville before the election. Mr. Venable says he must keep out of Granville—he considers it sacred ground; as much as to say, if he does come he will find a foe worthy of his steel. Send out the documents, Rayner's speech in 1835 and the like—they are doing great good. There has been one K. N. Council in the County broken up, and one or two more very thinly attended. I know of but two Democrats who belong to the Order at this time, and I can safely say I can name fifty Whigs who will not vote for Shepard."

A friend in Orange, who is as well informed as to the state of public sentiment as any man in the County, writes us as follows:

"I have lately been in many portions of the County, and am fully convinced that Mr. Branch will get a majority in Orange. There are but very few Democratic Know Nothings in Orange. Many of the Whigs will not vote at all, and some of them will vote for Branch."

This is indeed cheering news. If Mr. Branch should lead Mr. Shepard in Granville and Orange, as our correspondents appear to be confident he will, his majority in the District cannot fall below *thirty-five hundred* votes.

Mr. Rayner against the People.

Mr. Rayner, it is well known, was a member of the Convention which revised and amended the Constitution of this State in 1835. Previous to that time our Governors had been elected by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. On the second day of July, 1835, the following proposition, now a part of the State Constitution, came up for action in the Convention:

"That the Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected."

Upon this question MR. RAYNER VOTED IN THE NEGATIVE. See "Journal of the Convention," page 63.

During the last session of the General Assembly Mr. Rayner, as Senator from Hertford, VOTED AGAINST FREE SUFFRAGE—that is, he voted that no man who is not the owner of fifty acres of land shall be entitled to vote for Senator. See "Senate Journal," page 185.

Mr. Rayner would not only proscribe and degrade all men who may come here from foreign lands, *but he would keep under the ban, on account of their not having a certain kind of property, some forty thousand native white men, who bear arms, work the roads, and contribute their due proportion for support of government.* Mr. Rayner, it appears, is still true to his federal and aristocratic instincts. *One of his first votes was against the right of the people to elect their Governor*; one of his last, *was against the extension of the right of suffrage.* And yet *he* pretends to be the friend and the champion of mechanics and of laboring men!

Let these facts be known.

WHO TELLS TRUTH?—The American Organ is denouncing Senator Wilson as an Abolitionist, and swearing lustily that he is not a Know Nothing; while Mr. Rayner asserts that this same Wilson is a Know Nothing, and "a good State rights man"—one of the leaders of that Northern brigade which is to sweep Democracy from the land. We would suggest to Mr. Rayner that he has a third brigade in the persons of 5000 *negro* Know Nothings in New York. When all the K. N. forces are marshalled there will be more shades and colors than were found in the "ringed, streaked and striped" cattle of Jacob. Such a speckled, mottled, piebald, putrid, northern crew were never before collected under one banner. Rayner, Wilson and Fed Douglas are fit leaders for them.

☞ Beware of false reports and falsehoods of all sorts, which will be put in circulation by Know Nothings and their paid agents on the day of the election. They are already charging that the Anti-Know-Nothing candidates for Congress are Roman Catholics, and that prominent Democrats are joining their Order. Meet these lies as they deserve to be met, with a stern and unqualified contradiction.

The Contest in other Southern States.

We copy from the South-Side Democrat the following interesting summary of the movements of the Democracy in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky:

GEORGIA.

Here the Democracy are in the highest spirits. The great giants of Whiggery in that State, and the two ablest Whigs in the Southeastern portion of the Union, Toombs and Stephens, are out in bold uncompromising opposition to the new faction, while the Democrats are united in the same fearless and radical hostility to the culverters.

ALABAMA.

Governor Winston will be elected with the utmost ease. The Philadelphia platform evasive, empty, and intenantured, has crushed any hope that may have been entertained by the Sams. Indeed, the apathy and gloominess of the party in this State seems to be the source of more annoyance to the Democrats, than would the most vigorous action. Conscious of their ability to defeat their foes, they seem to be desirous alone that some K. N. *gentleman would place to step on their coat tails.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democracy of this gallant State are thoroughly drilled. They have nominated a strong ticket, headed with the name of John J. McRae, (the present able incumbent,) for Governor, and have issued a stirring, whole-souled address to the people, which cannot fail to tell. "Our candidates," says a correspondent in that State, "are in the field, and are slaying the Hindoo party right and left."

The papers of that State are crowded with cards of withdrawal from the lodges. We have before us one by the first man who established a Know Nothing newspaper in that State.

He concludes his card as follows:

Believing then, as I do, that the order in the North is under the control of the Abolitionists, I must beg to be excused from serving any longer in their ranks. In withdrawing from the order I am exercising a right that belongs to every citizen of this republic, and I shall henceforth hold myself absolved from all allegiance to the American party.

Having been a Democrat prior to my connection with the Know Nothing organization, I shall use my humble efforts to secure the success of the Democratic ticket in November next.

Very respectfully &c.,

THOM. H. CLARK.

The first gun from that State is the election of a sheriff in De Soto county. There were four candidates in the field, two Know Nothings and two antis. The combined Know Nothing vote amounted to 593; the combined Democratic vote amounted to 975.

At the election of November, 1853, the Whigs polled 975 votes in De Soto; and they have been in the habit of boasting that they had 1400 names enrolled on their Know Nothings records. But behold the result! Five hundred and ninety-three and all told!

LOUISIANA.

Here, as our readers are aware, the main article in the K. N. creed is repudiated by the faithful. The State Council pronounces the plank against Catholics "unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country."

"We shall," say they, "forever continue to protest against an abridgement of religious liberty, holding this as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these."

The fact is, the party is utterly destitute of any principle that may not be put on or taken off to suit the caprice of the moment, or the necessities and prejudices of the locality it may be in. In this State there is a large Catholic vote, and the repudiation of bigotry is an open bid for this vote. The Democracy carried New Orleans in the late election by over 1100 majority, and the State is safe.

CALIFORNIA.

Here the Know Nothings had some of their earliest and most complete triumphs, but the good sense of the people is telling with the most marked effect on the Hindoos.

A year ago the Know Nothings carried the city of San Francisco by upwards of two thousand majority. At the late elections the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor over Sam's candidate by 65 majority.

ARKANSAS.

Col. Pike, a gentleman particularly famous for his long beard and the vulgarity of his dress, a species of cross between "the big bar of Arkansaw" and a Bowery swell, is the Magnus Apollo of K. N'ism in this State, and was one of the most conspicuous of the eaters and orators at the Philadelphia Convention. He was one of the committee to whose juinery the famous platform is due, but it seems he is already tired of it. He made a speech a few days since in New Orleans, in which he *complimented the Louisiana Council for its course on the Catholic plank.*

Arkansas is too thoroughly Democratic to be harmed by any instrument as blunt as this Pike.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

In both these States the chivalry of the Whig party is allying itself with the Democracy against the new faction.

In the former State, as in North Carolina, the necessity for religious persecution is most imperative. The last census shows Protestant churches to the number of 2011, and Roman Catholic churches to the number of——*three!* The gallant Johnson is dealing heavy blows on this last and worst Boston importation, and he is aided by the eloquence and influence of that Whig whom Tennessee delighted to honor, Hon. James C. Jones.

In Kentucky the fight waxes hot, and we are assured that *the order* is reeling under the heavy blows which it receives from Whigs and Democrats. The son of the late lamented Clay is out in open opposition to the order, and six of the twelve Scott electors are ranged in a similar position of antagonism. They are:

"Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle; Wm. Preston, of Louisville; Lucien Anderson, of Graves; Curtis F. Burnam, of Madison; Thomas E. Marshall, of Woodford; Thomas B. Stevenson, of Mason. To these names might be added those of Henry G. Bibb, acting Lieutenant Governor of the State; Albert G. Talbot, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Hon. Archibald Dixon, and a host of the very flower of the old Whig chivalry."

So stands the fight."

More Beauties of Know Nothingism.

It is known that George Law, now of New York, is a prominent K. N. candidate from the Presidency—his chief recommendation being his money. George, we believe, has even been nominated for that high office by the Know Nothings of Pennsylvania; and the New York Herald has been engaged for the last six months, in laboring to secure his nomination at the hands of the K. N. national Council. But it turns out, on investigation, that *Mr. Law is a foreigner, and an Irishman at that!* What *will* Mr. Rayner, Mr. Miller, and others, his ardent admirers, say to that?

What a party! They pretend to entertain the deepest aversion to foreigners—they declare, over and over again, that "foreign influence," unless speedily checked, will be the ruin of the country; and yet their late candidate for Governor of New York, Mr. Ullman, was born in India—one of their prominent candidates for the Presidency was born in Ireland; and, to come nearer home, at their late mass (?) meeting in this City, one of their crack speakers was an unnaturalized Scotchman!

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

GEORGE LAW.

This gentleman is one of the candidates of the Know-Nothing party for the Presidency. It so happens that we have the copy of the *naturalization* papers of Col. Law, and not being impressed with any great fear of "Live Oak George," or, of his half-adozen minions in this State, take the liberty of publishing it in our columns.

The idea that the Know-Nothing, alias Native American party, should be striving to nominate a foreigner, and an Irishman at that, for the Presidency, is rather singular.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no foreigner shall be eligible to the office of President. Geo. Law, it appears, is a foreigner. So much for Know-Nothing professions. Below we publish the proof in the case:

STATE OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, TO WIT:—At a County Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, began and held at the Court House in the city of Baltimore, in and for the county aforesaid, on the first Monday in February, A. D., 1806.

Present: EDWARD JOHNSON, } Associate
ELIAS GLENN, } Judges.

WM. GIBSON, Clerk. THOMAS BAILEY, Sheriff.

Among other were the following proceedings, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, George Law, a native of Ireland, and at present residing in the city of Baltimore, appears in open Court here and exhibits his petition, praying to be admitted to become a citizen of the U. States; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that the said George Law was a resident within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U. States, between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, that he was a resident five years and upwards within and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and one year and upwards immediately preceding this application within the State of Maryland. That during the said term of five years he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. And the said George Law having declared on oath taken in open Court here, that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, and particularly all allegiance and fidelity to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland: The Court thereupon admits the said George Law to become a citizen of the United States.

In testimony that the aforegoing is truly copied from the records of proceeding of Baltimore County Court (which records are now in my custody, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Maryland establishing the Superior Court of Baltimore city,) I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Superior Court, this eighth day of June, A. D., 1855.

[Seal.] EWD. DOWLING, *Clerk.*

ONE OF THE SIGNS.—One of the signs of the approaching dark-lantern overthrow in this State, is the fact that the K. N. papers here publish but few communications, and *no* extracts from letters from friends. The K. N. cause is in a bad way, and desponding partizans have no heart to write letters.

Bear these Facts in Mind!

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this District, is endeavoring to make political capital and to get votes *by denouncing Internal Improvements, the present revenue law, and the Democratic Legislature which passed that law.*

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard is also endeavoring to make capital and to obtain votes, by denouncing the appointment of foreigners and Roman Catholics to office; and that he, James B. Shepard, recommended the appointment of Mr. Patrick McGowan, a person foreign born and a Catholic, as Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Mr. Shepard recommended him to the Postmaster General as "honest, competent, and worthy"—and yet Mr. Shepard is *now* denouncing appointments of this very character!

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard has admitted, on the stump, that if elected to the House of Representatives he will be compelled, as a member of that body, to vote as the National Know Nothing Council may order him to vote, or withdraw! He will be, therefore, if elected, not the people's Representative, but the sworn slave of the National Council.

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard has admitted, on the stump, that his oath as a Know Nothing binds him, in a contest between an honest man who is not a Know Nothing, and a rascal who is a Know Nothing, *to vote for the rascal and against the honest man.*—But, he says, he would move, after having voted for the rascal, to expel him!—and again, he says the rascal would be sworn to do right, and to vote for him, therefore, would be not to incur much risk! But what if the Council to which he applied, should happen to contain a majority of rascals, and should refuse to expel this particular rascal for whom Mr. Shepard had voted? And what hope can a sensible man have that a rascal will do right, no matter how strongly he may be sworn? What does a rascal care for an oath?

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard was anxious to obtain the Democratic nomination for Congress; and that, if he had received the nomination at the hands of the Franklinton Convention, he would have accepted it, and would have been to-day in the field doing all in his power to put down the very faction which is now supporting him!

Freemen of the District! these are a few of the gross inconsistencies and odious principles of the Know Nothing candidate. Can you vote for him? Will you surrender your rights into the hands of such a man? Are you ready to submit yourselves, your interests, your liberties to the keeping of men who make their nominations with closed doors, and who are the sworn slaves of a midnight irresponsible faction? *Give your answer at the polls!*

Mr. Branch, the Democratic Candidate.

Mr. Branch, it is well known, did not seek the nomination for Congress; but having been nominated by the friends of all the other gentlemen spoken of for the honor, he accepted it as a matter of duty to his party and to the country.

He has been actively engaged in the canvass, for many weeks; and he has borne himself in such a manner as to increase the confidence and esteem of his friends and command the respect of his opponents. No man can say that any thing little or low has characterized *his* efforts before the people.

Brother Democrats, we shall elect him—that is settled, and even conceded by the opposition; but let us do so by a majority worthy of the crisis and of the man. *To the polls*, then, with one accord! The day for argument is nearly over. Glorious old Nash will give him ONE THOUSAND majority—what say the other Counties?

Craige's District.

We have seen and conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Mr. Craige's district, who assures us that that gentleman will be re-elected by a large majority. Bets have been made that Col. Stowe, the K. N. candidate, will not get one hundred votes in his own county. The same gentleman confirms what we before stated, and which the Concord Gazette, with an aversion to truth characteristic of the K. N. press, denied, viz: that the father and brothers of Col. Stowe are opposed to him, and will vote for Mr. Craige. One of these brothers has openly declared that he "would rather have given Sam $500 than that he should have been a candidate; but as he is a candidate, he would not have him elected for $500."

Supreme Court.

This tribunal adjourned on Friday last, after a session of forty days. The following are its closing decisions:

By NASH, C. J.—In State *ex rel* Brooks v Gibbs, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in doe ex dem. Bason v. Osborne, from Alamance, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carroll v. Johnston, in equity, from Sampson, dismissing the bill.

By PEARSON, J.—In Martin v. Martin, from Stokes, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Joseph T. Williams, from Person, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court.

By BATTLE, J.—In Sutton and Long v Mardre, from Perquimans, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in McLauchlin, v. McLauchlin, from Robeson, affirming the order of the Superior Court. Also, in the City of Raleigh v. John Kane, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Floyd, from Robeson, reversing the judgment.

The Great Plot against our Liberties!

Bear in mind that the Know Nothing leaders of this State have laid a plot to ☞ *control the General Assembly, the Courts of Justice, the Executive Departments, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and all our members of Congress!* ☜ See the Constitution of the Know Nothings of this State, for proof of what we say.

Remember *this great and most dangerous plot against your rights and liberties*, people of North-Carolina, when you go to the polls, and vote accordingly.

NEW INSTITUTE SCHOOL.—We have received a catalogue of the teachers and students of New Institute school, located in Iredell County, from which we learn there were 126 pupils in attendance durning the last session. Though this school has been in existence for but a few years, it has obtained a deservedly high reputation. The principal, Rev. B. Clegg, is unexcelled as an instructor, while the cheapness and healthfulness of the place are strong inducements to parents and guardians in selecting a school for their children and wards.

We have also received a copy of an address delivered before the two literary societies of this school on the 6th of last June, by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson. His theme was "the duty of striving to form a correct self-estimation," and the is subject handled with much ability.

Warren County.

We learn that Dr. Pritchard and W. A. Jenkins, Esq., are constantly in the field performing valuable service in the good cause. Mr. Jenkins spoke on Saturday last, at a precinct where the Whigs usually poll from fifteen to twenty-five votes; and we learn that Mr. Shepard's friends cannot claim more than two votes at that box. Eight Whigs upon the ground openly proclaimed they would not vote for Shepard, and seven of them will vote for Branch. Mr. Jenkins, we learn, will address the people on the 28th at Davis's Mill, Franklin.

The K. N.'s in Warren are rapidly dwindling into insignificance. Mr. Shepard will not even get the full Whig vote of the County.

MR. TEMPLE'S CARD.—We refer our readers to the Card of Rev. Mr. Temple in this paper, who has been called out by a false report to the effect that he had joined the K. N. oganization. This seems a favorite scheme of the culvert sneakers—to report in one section that some prominent Democrat in another section is with and of them, in order to put others into their drag-net. When a party sinks *so low* as to resort to such means it becomes disgusting, yet this K. N. party has never been higher. Mr. Temple handles his defamers (for we consider it defamation to charge a man with being a Know Nothing) as becomes an honest, patriotic, and independent freeman.

Americans! to the polls! *Register.*

The Register need not appeal to the Democrats—"Americans"—to go to the polls. They will be there by thousands on Thursday next. Let it call on its sworn dark-lantern skulkers to come out into the light. The people wish to see how many sworn servants of the dark-lanterns there are in the State. The Register has nothing to do with Democrats—the *true* "Americans."

YELLOW FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.—There are or have been recently some cases of yellow fever at Portsmouth, occasioned by the arrival there of a vessel from the West Indies. The Argus states that the disease is entirely confined to a small space in the Navy Yard, and that otherwise Norfolk and Portsmouth are as free from disease as they ever were.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, That the enemies of the American party deny that they are the Foreign and Catholic party when they openly and secretly, through the press and upon the stump, are advocating the claims of Foreigners and Catholics to hold the offices of this government. *Star.*

Remember that the above is a base, wilful and infamous falsehood.

"Proscription."

Know Nothing leaders are complaining of what they call "proscription" under the administration of President Pierce. This is the same complaint we heard in 1840, 1844, 1848, and 1852; and yet as soon as they got into power in 1840 and 1848 they began to turn out Democrats for opinion's sake, and they kept up this "proscription" as they call it, with a vengeance never before known in this country. Why, Mr. Granger, Gen. Har

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2½ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro, will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in hhds, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Gov. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohen, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 89—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 53—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is tho intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak*," and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the piecies will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18¾ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅓ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13⅓ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17⅓ inches, at at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank sheer 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 2¼ inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14⅓ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain..... 3,900 cubic feet, at per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to.....6,000 " " at per foot—
Total amount..... 30,000 $—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should I fail to be appointed, I request it may be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of —— and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.)

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w8w.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE CECILE LAFLEUR late of Paris and St. Petersburg, Professor of Autography (or the translation of character from handwriting) and Spiritual Writing medium, tenders her services to the sentimental and romantic, as well as an appreciating public generally, as an infallible channel whereby their fate in life may be veraciously exposed. Love affairs amicably adjusted, and their own or the character of their admirers faithfully portrayed. Correct signatures must be invariably sent, and confidence may be expected. Fee 50 cents. Address "Mademoiselle Cecile Lafleur," Richmond Va.

July 6, 1855. 1089—2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors

Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.

E. A. MOORE.

July 30, 1855. 78—13Aug.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE *Most Attractive Stock of*

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALAIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Oct gon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 10—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of hacks from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of hacks, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra hacks to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 63—6t.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months, ...	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$82 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST.

LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan, of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

WANTED, BY A NATIVE OF N. C., WHO IS a graduate of a Southern College and has had some experience as a teacher, a situation in an academy or private school. Address, D. E. Jordan, Roxboro', Person county, N. C. and state terms &c. The highest recommendations will be given.

July 7, 1855. 66—3tpd.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 3, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, " do.
J. R. Williams, " do.
T. H. Selby, " do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, " do.
James F. Jordan, " do.
James M. Towles, " do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also,
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	5,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh.

N. PRICE.

July 22, 1855. 1076—w3w

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw8m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 16th, 1855. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON, WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1855. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 28, 1854. 86—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORNICAL, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier. " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 28, 1854. 96—1y w.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. C. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination,

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1